

HERE IS MEANING OF LIBERTY BOND

Buying It Is Merely Lending Money to Yourself for a Great Necessity.

U. S. GOVERNMENT MEANS US

Stupendous Amounts Are Needed to Pay for Work and Materials, So Our Old-Time Extravagance Must Be Dropped.

By JOHN PALMER GAVIT.

One of the good results that will accrue to the American people from their participation in the war is a better understanding of the purpose and function of money. Also, they will more fully appreciate their relation to the government and the fact that it is their government—as much theirs as their homes and farms and factories. For purposes of poetry and sentiment it is well enough to talk about "Uncle Sam," your devotion to him, your willingness to lend to him by the purchase of bonds, War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps, and to give your own life and the lives of your sons on the actual fighting front; but you must not lose sight of the fact that after all, the United States, "Uncle Sam," U. S., "Our Country," and so on—whatever poetic phrase we use to represent the nation in its united action and aspiration—is just U. S., ourselves in our own proper persons, working and saving and applying our joint strength, for ourselves, our children and our children's children.

Too much have we thought of the government, the nation, Uncle Sam, and so on, as something separate from ourselves; something to which we give and lend, eagerly or willingly or grudgingly or under compulsion, as the case may be. We have had too little of the practice of team work for a great common purpose—our own purpose.

The Liberty Bond campaigns furnish occasion for reminding ourselves that it is our country, ourselves in our organized capacity, that is engaged in the war to abolish autocracy; that "Uncle Sam" is us, in common determination to do and give all of ourselves to an enterprise as thoroughly worth while as the American Revolution or the war to preserve the Union and free the slaves. And one of the ways in which we can participate directly and actively in this enterprise is to turn our money—all of it that is not absolutely and honestly necessary to the essential purposes of living and keeping well and efficient for the other things we have to do to help along the enterprise—over to ourselves in our organized capacity; that is, to the government, for the work of the war which it is conducting for us.

Money Useful Only for Exchange. Money is nothing in itself—just paper and metal. It is useless unless somebody else will accept it in exchange for something he has or something he can do. The measure of its value to you is the other fellow's need of the materials or the labor which it will in turn command for him. Spending money is the way we have of getting from other people the things they have or the work they can do—"Goods and Services." Our responsibility, therefore, lies in the question of the kind of things for which we choose to exchange money, and the time and circumstances in which we exert that choice.

Now, we have been a very wasteful and extravagant people; we have not thought much about the effect upon ourselves and other people and upon the nation as a whole, of the ways in which we spent our money, or the time and circumstances in which we spent it. But the war is compelling us to think about that. Not even the greatest nation, or the most powerful government, or the shrewdest financiers can make something out of nothing. And when war, the most ravaging kind of waste and extravagance that mankind has devised, comes along to take workers out of industry and off the farms, and to turn them from production to high-power consumption and destruction—no matter if the ultimate purpose of the war be quite worth its cost in life and property—there simply are not material and labor enough in the country to permit both the continuance of the old kinds of expenditure and the taking on of the new.

Why We Must Do Without. For the purposes of the war the government of the United States must have stupendous amounts of materials and work, and there is not enough of these to give the government what it must have and at the same time allow the people generally to have as much material and work for their private uses as they have in ordinary times.

Therefore we must to the greatest possible extent keep out of the market for materials and labor, so as (1) to

keep from making other folks sell us things and work for us instead of for the government, and so that (2) the things and the work that would be put into products and efforts for our personal use and enjoyment shall be compelled to turn to the kinds of products and work that the government must have to win the war. Every dollar, every cent, that we spend for something that we could go without competes in the market with the government, and by just so much impedes the big cause.

Even if we saved the money and buried it in the back yard we should be helping the government. But there is a better thing to do with it. The government must have money, in immense amounts, in order to buy materials and work. And we are asked to lead it to the government for that purpose, in addition to what we pay as taxes.

Bonds Are More Than Receipts.

The Liberty bonds are the receipts which the government gives us for this loan. But they are more than receipts; we get receipts for the taxes. A Liberty bond is not only the government's acknowledgment that you have loaned the money; it is its promise to pay it back upon a certain day, and to pay you in the meanwhile, at certain intervals, for the use of the money. All of the resources of the country in materials and the labor of the people—our own good faith toward each other, our permanence as a civilized nation—are pledged to the payment of principal and interest in strict accordance with the terms of the transaction as printed on each bond. There is not a safer or more valuable piece of paper in the world.

When this war is over there will be only two kinds of folks in the United States—those who did all they could and gave all they could, and those who didn't. Among those who didn't will be the ones who tried to keep on using and enjoying things and the work of other people, as they used to do; those who failed to do their utmost in the way of really useful work, and those who devoted things and labor which might have been used for the purposes of the government in winning the war.

All You Can, Is the Measure.

Every man knows in his heart what he can do and whether he is doing it. He may be able to deceive the government, by loud-mouthed professions of patriotism, saluting the flag, cheering at meetings, and other noisy and conspicuous displays he may deceive his neighbors; but he cannot fool himself. He knows whether he has done all he could! And "all he could"—honestly, on the level, every man the judge of his own effort in the squarest kind of judgment day—that is the measure.

He is a poor creature who thinks of the Liberty bond solely as an investment—a grudging gift to his country, with a string tied to it. But no one need be ashamed to lend to the government. Uncle Sam will take what he needs without money return, in the form of taxes, and we shall pay in willingly, cheerfully. We are doing a work for the future—the world will be cleaner and better to live in for all time by reason of what we are doing now; therefore it is right that a part of this burden should be met by those who will come after us and reap the long-time benefits.

In the finest spirit our young men are going to the battle front to offer their utmost, their very flesh and blood, in unutterable toil and agony. In doing what must be done there, they hope to come back, but they are willing to die there if that must be. And thousands of our best are doing just that. In life-unswerving spirit we who stay at home must do our part—going without things and making those who have serve to the utmost—and through this self-denial furnishing to the government—your boys, the means to get the enormous amounts of materials and labor needed to take care of them and to equip them for what they have to do.

Uncle Sam Turns Tightwad.

The money which you are lending Uncle Sam by purchasing Liberty Bonds, and with which he in turn purchases foodstuffs for the boys in khaki, goes much farther than one at first realizes. Formerly all scraps from plates and all refuse from camp kitchens was burned. The old order has changed. Garbage waste is now separated into various classes such as bread, raw fats and meats, cooked meat, cooked grease, bones and other garbage.

These materials are weighed after each meal, and a statement of the weights forwarded to the conservation and reclamation officer in each camp. In this way, the army has an absolute check on wastes of unit kitchens which enables it to prevent overproduction and individual wastage. The garbage from these separations is turned over to collection plants, which in turn utilize these wastes for the manufacture of nitro-glycerin and for fertilizers.

WILL FLY ACROSS the ATLANTIC.



Italian Aviator Believes Feat Can be Accomplished Easily With the Caproni Plane

LEUT. LEOPOLD BELLONI of the Royal Italian flying corps, now in this country, says positively that the transatlantic airplane flight will be made. While he does not set a definite time for the start, he says that a Caproni airplane will turn the trick.

This western ocean flight has been talked of and dreamed of for many years. Three things are essential to it. They are faith, skill and organization. With these Lieutenant Belloni believes success is sure. Italy has the faith, she has the skill in the trained aviators of her army but she does not possess the organization, says a writer in New York Sun.

He believes that this is at hand in America and that Italy and the Capronis would desire nothing more than that the United States should furnish the organization and share in the laurels which will fall to those who first fly over the Atlantic. At the same time the lieutenant admits that America is well supplied with skill, too. As he puts it:

"The flying youth of Italy and America would be proud to make the flight." The lieutenant says, smiling, "I am confident of ships stationed at intervals along the line of flight to wireless the course to the pilots of the transatlantic machine and for precautionary measures. Other work necessary would be the gathering together of weather reports and vital data to the men who will rise in the air in one hemisphere and land in another."

As to the type of airplane for the trip, Lieutenant Belloni favors a regulation Italian army Caproni. He has no preference for a triplane over a biplane, but he does believe that the machine should be speedy and should carry a small crew, instead of a heavy and slower air cruiser capable of carrying several men.

Would Like Liberty Motors.

For engines he says, emphatically that there is nothing that would suit the Caproni brothers better than that a plane of their making equipped with Liberty motors should make the attempt, guided by an Italian-American lieutenant.

Caproni would have it so, said Lieutenant Belloni. "He loves America. He patterned himself after our famous Wright brothers, and I know that there is nothing would give him greater pleasure than to have America share in the honors of an ocean flight."

Had Gianni Caproni, father of Italy's huge bombing and fighting machines, which have given a good account of themselves on the Italian and French fronts, been asked if the flight across the sea were probable this year it is safe to say that he would have replied: "We will do it!"

Caproni, who is just thirty-two, was born in the Trentino, of Italian parents who had lived the greater part of their lives in the mountain hamlet of Mese, which numbered about 500 souls, under the yoke of Austrian rule.

Despite the fact that they were forced to live to the will of the Hapsburg government, they remained Italians at heart and instilled the love of the mother country into their younger son, who is now serving Italy so well. The home ties of the Caproni family held them under the despotism of a hated ruler, and they lived and dreamed of a day of reparation.

It was in this atmosphere that young

Caproni received his early training. His elementary schooling was acquired in the small and isolated institutions of the Trentino. Even in these schools the boy's love for mathematics was indicated and appreciated, and when he had finished the courses presented his aged father and mother packed his few belongings, bestowed upon him their blessings and sent him north away from the Trentino to the engineering college at Munich, Bavaria.

Was Graduated When of Age.

On his twenty-first birthday he was graduated from that institution with the degree of civil engineer. It was about this time that the Wright brothers began to demonstrate to a skeptical world that man could fly in a heavier-than-air machine.

Their successes so fired the young Italian engineer with the dream of becoming a creator that he decided upon aviation as his life work. Despite his racial impetuosity, he realized that a theoretical groundwork would be necessary, and instead of joining the ranks of the exhibition fliers who immediately sprang up in Europe he continued the business of prying truths from textbooks.

It was a hard pull, for the expense of a higher education along proper lines was far from small and the offer of exhibition flights were large. But young Caproni stuck it out, and traveling still further north and away from the Trentino, he went to Liège and entered the Mitrain Institute in that city.

He applied himself to the more difficult courses in his curriculum, among them being that of electro-technics. This he mastered, and immediately broadened the scope of his pilgrimage for knowledge to include Paris and the flying fields of the continent.

He was always an irrepressible enthusiast on the future possibilities of the airplane, but usually tempered his advanced, and what in those days were radical, views with solid facts gleaned from his long preparation.

In the earlier days of the French demonstration flying the young man from the Trentino spent a great deal of his time talking with the men who were making exhibition flights and improving on the theories of the Wright brothers. He was always ready to discuss the future of the airplane and was frequently considered quite mad when he talked of time and distance annihilating machines capable of carrying as many as ten and twenty men.

Not Douted by Skepticism.

But the skepticism of the earlier fliers, and many of them were painful frank in their characterization of Caproni's dream, did little to crush the spirit of the man who has since become the producer of heavier-than-air machines which are larger and can do more than those he pictured in his own mind in the earlier days.

When he had drawn a great mass of opinions, practical experiences and beliefs from the earlier birdmen of Europe he returned to the Trentino, where he spent some time digesting them.

Finally Caproni was ready to build his first machine. He enlisted the aid of ordinary Italian carpenters, and in a small shed not far from Arco began the construction of a machine. It grew under his direction, but it did not grow as fast as the suspicions of the Austrian police authorities.

Caproni was watched and hindered in every possible manner. The police did not limit their aggression to the inventor, but extended it to his brother.

This, of course, could not continue, and Caproni again packed up his belongings, again received the parental blessing and crossed the Austro-Italian frontier. He went to Milan, Italy, and applied to the military authorities there for permission to erect a hangar and experimental laboratories on the cavalry exercise field near Somma Lombardo.

Has Designed Nineteen Good Types.

Here at last he was given the opportunity to build and test his first airplane, and it is to the credit of Caproni that this first machine was rolled from the hangar and flew on its first trial. Others were turned out and still others, and to date nineteen types have been designed and built by this man, and in each instance have flown as soon as finished.

The worth of these Caproni machines is proved by their adoption as standard bombing planes by the French government, the letting of contracts to the Capronis by the United States government and the purchase of several of the big triplanes by the British government.

Since the outbreak of the world war Caproni airplanes have taken all of the aviation records in Italy and have smashed many of the international figures. The inventor has not confined his activities to any one type, but has diversified his output. It is to be remembered that on a Caproni field to sea a gasometer winged monoplane roll out of a hangar door and under the lower plane of a giant Caproni triplane which has carried more than fifty men as passengers in a long nonstop flight.

At the same time the honor of the first tank airplane must go to Caproni. Some weeks ago news dispatches from the western front announced the use of the first aerial tank by Germany. The Caproni tank airplane had flown long before that announcement.

The biggest of the Caproni machines recently completed in Italy carried more than fifty men. It so far eclipses any other effort along similar lines that approximate dimensions are of more than passing interest.

Carries Seven Guns.

This levathan of the air has an approximate wing spread of 135 feet from tip to tip, is about 65 feet long and 33 feet high, is armed with seven guns and develops 2,100 horse power with three motors.

This machine, of course, can carry an enormous freight of high explosives and drop them behind the enemy lines, and Italy would build many of them if she could. At present only one of these battle cruisers of the air has been constructed. Italy cannot spare more raw material for the construction of others. But Italy is depending on the United States for that raw material, and believes that she will get it.

Caproni is no self-advertiser. In this he resembles his countrymen. When something has had to be done in a military way Italian military chiefs have done it without talking. When it was necessary for new and vital things to be done in the air over the Italian front Caproni has done them.

The words of a young Italian officer when asked why it was that Italy was not letting the world know what she was doing sum the situation up well. "Italy does not want to talk," he said. "She wants to fight and to do."

And if the past performance of Gianni Caproni means anything, the statement by his representative in this country that the continent to continent flight will be made may be accepted at face value.

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

Following a representative conference at Kalamazoo, Mich., women offered their aid on state fairs.

The principle of the opaque post card projector has been utilized in a new machine for registering color printing plates on a printing press.

A Parisian has invented roller skates propelled by a one-quarter horse power gasoline motor, the fuel tank being carried on the wearer's belt.

Since the ruler of Afghanistan became the owner of an automobile he has ordered the construction of more than 10,000 miles of macadam roads.

The increase in capital invested in American chemical industries was, in 1915, \$85,965,000; in 1916, \$90,244,000, and up to September, 1917, \$95,501,000 over 1915.

Apple pulp shipped from a cider mill at Yakima, Wash., and fed as an experiment to dairy cows on a Tieton ranch made the animals so drunk that few of them were able to stand up and many staggered about like intoxicated men.

A deserving working girl of Paris has fallen heir to an annual income of \$500 which was enjoyed by a pet horse of Adolph de Rothschild until its recent death from old age. This was in accordance with the will of M. de Rothschild.

Five hundred sheep growers on the Mindoka reclamation project, Idaho, are consolidating their flocks into larger bands for summer grazing. Small sheep growers realize the benefits of inexpensive summer grazing through this co-operation.

One of the most difficult problems facing Dr. Alice Barlow Brown of Winnetka, Ill., who has established clinics in the department of Moutreux-Moelle, is to convince French parents that bathing their babies will not kill them.

Miss Ruth Law, the first woman to fly from Chicago to New York, no doubt inherits her poise, nerve and instinct for balance, as she comes of an aerobatic family.

A metal working company in Connecticut claims to have developed a successful process for nickelplating aluminum and its alloys.

OHIO GLEANINGS

Captain Alexie Cope, 77, civil war veteran and historian, died suddenly from heart failure in his office at Columbus. He was a member of the law firm, Ricketts & Cope, and attorney for Ohio State university. Burial will be made at St. Clairsville.

George Dewey Brady, 20, amateur motorcycle racer, lost his life when his cycle crashed through the south fence of the Columbus Driving park track during a racing event.

George Hay, Coshocton boy, wounded while fighting with the marines on the Marne in July, has been decorated with the French war cross.

Concomitant authorities are investigating the discovery of several high powered rifles found hidden in a field near town.

Hancock county selects have sold \$50,000 worth of war savings stamps in one week.

Mrs. Cherbulis, 42, and her four children, Catherine, 14; Williams, 7; Henry, 5, and Margaret, 2, were burned to death near Martins Ferry when an oil stove exploded and set fire to their home.

Henry Reinhard, 10, and Edward Dornkott, 12, playmates, were drowned in the lake at Edgewater park at Cleveland.

J. Wesley Prince, 58, farmer near Zanesville, was killed in Columbus by a traction car.

Dr. G. S. Wellons, 84, Barnesville surgeon, is dead.

Federal milk commission of Ohio fixed the price of milk at Athens at 13 cents a quart and 7 cents a pint, an increase of 1 cent a quart.

Alliance barbers increased the price of hair cuts from 10 to 50 cents.

Dr. Sidney Augustus Norton, 84, emeritus professor of chemistry at Ohio State university since 1895, is dead at his home in Columbus.

Edward Eberhart, 28, met death when he fell from the steel framework of a building at Camp Perry proving grounds.

H. B. Morrissey of Elyria was elected secretary of the Bucyrus chamber of commerce to succeed H. G. McFarren, who resigned to accept the general secretaryship of the Steubenville Y. M. C. A.

Republican state convention adopted a platform favoring state and national prohibition; woman suffrage through a federal amendment, pledging "our all" to win the war and cautioning against the "drift toward a socialized state."

Adjutant General Layton appointed 16 civilian riflemen to represent Ohio at the national rifle matches and school of instruction at Camp Perry. Despite the rain, the week's attendance at the state fair was 150,000. Last year it was 185,789. Profits of 1917, \$79,510.25, are expected to be at least equalled, officials said.

Ohio is facing a shortage of between 2,500 and 3,000 school teachers with the approach of the new fall term, according to estimates received by the teachers' free employment service of the Ohio branch, council of national defense. Rural teachers are especially in demand.

W. W. Durbin of Kenton was made chairman of the Democratic state executive committee. He will manage the state campaign.

Adolph Hunscheisen, 55, molder, was electrocuted when he attempted to turn on the electric lights at a Marysville factory.

Two dynamite bombs, placed under the front of Nikola Colombo's grocery store at Cleveland, wrecked the building, injured several persons slightly and shattered windows in a score of homes and stores near by.

Harry Collins, 25, residing on the farm of Rev. William Mark, three miles and a half southwest of Westerville, was struck and killed by lightning.

Darwin Loney, 27, of Darville, Knox county, was instantly killed when the machine in which he was riding overturned near Newark.

Two German prisoners interned at the prisoners' stockade at Camp Sherman made their escape while working under guard in a corn field near here and had proceeded three miles from camp before they were captured by the military police.

More than 25 Ohio cities were represented by blind delegates to the annual meeting of the Ohio Welfare association at Findlay. Findlay Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts served as guides for the blind delegates.

Glenn Bell of Millersburg was killed at Newark when struck by a train. Attempt to burn the grain elevators of S. W. Brothers at Marysville was discovered before the flames reached much headway.

Joseph Brown, 18, of near Sugar Grove, Fairfield county, was instantly killed and a companion, Virgil Faubie, 17, probably was fatally injured when a machine in which they were riding turned over. The boys had just enrolled in school.

Glenn Jones, infant son of B. W. Jones of Fostoria, burned while playing with matches, died later of his injuries.

Mrs. C. L. Chute was seriously burned while melting paraffin wax when her clothing was ignited by a gas fire at her home in New Lexington.

Sylvester Davis, motorman, had a leg broken and other persons were slightly injured when two limited cars on the Newcastle and Youngstown electric line collided head-on near Youngstown.

But two members were left to attend the annual reunion at Findlay of Company E, 118th U. S. V. I. The two will meet again next year, they decided.

Over 600 soldiers at Camp Perry pledged themselves to refrain from swearing when the proposition was presented to them by Rev. Brice Baxter at a Y. M. C. A. meeting.

Representative Fess of Ohio announced that he would accept the chairmanship of the Republican congressional campaign committee.

Complete federal control of all highway building in Ohio in the near future, with a view to limiting it to necessary improvements, is looked for by road contractors and persons in close touch with highway administration in this state.

Akron was selected as the next meeting place of the Ohio State Association of Letters at Marion. The next meeting will be in two years. Officers elected were: Edward D. Longwell, Toledo, president; M. G. Duerk, Defiance, vice president; Earl R. Price, Middletown, secretary; J. F. Keer, Marion, treasurer.

Two firemen met instant death in an explosion of a large 150-horse power boiler at the Ralston steel car works, East Columbus. The dead men are Robert Oensby, aged 20, and Dorsey Turner, aged 24, both colored.

Ohio Democratic convention at Columbus adopted a single plank platform, dedicating the party and state to the winning of the war. Former Governor Campbell, convention chairman, and Senator Pomerene pleaded for loyal support of the government in its war work.

Ell M. West has been named chairman of the finance committee of the Republican state executive committee. Charles E. Hard, Portsmouth, is assistant secretary.

Columbus was selected for the 1919 state convention city by the Junior Order United American Mechanics. Robert A. Pollock of Canton was elected counselor.

New auto tags for next year, instead of merely a 1919 monogram to be placed by owners over the 1918 tags, will be made, Warden Thomas of the penitentiary said. He expects to start work on the new tags this week. Machinery has been installed to turn out 4,000 sets of tags in a few hours. If necessary, three shifts of men may be worked later in the year.

War Secretary Baker visited Cleveland on private business.

Edward Leach, 12, Cambridge, died after being struck by an auto.

Corn crop in Otsego neighborhood, Coshocton county, has been badly damaged by grasshoppers.

Rev. A. A. Nellis, pastor of First Baptist church, Warren, has been appointed lieutenant chaplain in the army.

Population of Elyria is placed at 28,000 in the new chamber of commerce estimate.

President Peirce of Kenyon college, who spent the summer in Y. M. C. A. work in France, will give the Lafayette day address at Wooster.

State hospitals received from patients or their guardians \$162,711 during the year ended June 30, according to compilations by H. H. Shiner, secretary of the state board of charities. The money was used for the support of patients.

Steven McGlone, 28, was shot four times and killed at Portsmouth by Officer John Smith. McGlone was celebrating the receiving of his back pay as a railway employee and when ordered to hold up his hands fired two shots at the policeman, neither taking effect. The officer was exonerated.

Chester Brush of Concord and George Saunders of Palmsville are in hospitals in France suffering from gas.

At Portsmouth, Leonard Glenn, 13, shot and killed himself while playing soldier.

Rev. F. M. Shultz of Hillsboro has been called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Holmesville, Holmes county.

Assured that their demands for \$15 a month pay increase would be granted by the government, express company platform workers and drivers at Marion returned to work after a brief strike.

Judge S. M. Douglass of Mansfield was elected chairman of the Democratic state central committee. Charles H. Graves of Toledo vice chairman and Clarence N. Greer of Dayton secretary.

"Be careful of your food and drinking water during September," state health department warns. This month, officials say, is the highest in typhoid fever prevalence each year. Boiling of all water used, except city supplies of known quality; use of pasteurized milk and the avoidance of bathing beaches located near sewer outlets, are urged as a means of avoiding typhoid infection.

Everett Hunter, 40, pumper on Carter oil lease at Shawnee, drowned himself in an oil tank. He leaves his wife and five children.

Frank Greck was seriously injured at Part Liverpool when struck by a streetcar.

Twenty thousand persons attended the annual bill picnic at Marion.

Ohio has been allowed a larger number of students' army training corps, conducted in connection with colleges, than any other state. It was announced by the Ohio council of deans. Twenty-six colleges have such corps. The government, through its students' war service committees, headed in Ohio by W. E. Smyser, Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, is urging all of this year's high school graduates to enroll for college this fall. After enrolling students may enlist in the army training corps with a view to securing commissions and at the same time proceed with regular college work. The government furnishes board, lodging, two uniforms, pays \$30 a month and all other things a private in cantonments gets.

Charles Maedle, 62, president of the Wacchar Union Anzeiger, Cleveland, German daily, died after a year's illness.

Fire, which started in a cottage at Klotz's point at Buckeye Lake, burned six cottages, including the home of Charles Klotz, and caused a loss to the cottages and their contents of about \$30,000.

Grand tax duplicate of Crawford county for 1918 totals \$65,232.20, as against \$62,148,700 in 1917, an increase of \$3,083,500. Personal taxable property totals \$11,036.00 and real estate \$37,493.220.

William B. Compton of Marion has been appointed supervisor of music in public schools at Sandusky.

Samuel E. Sachs of Newark was appointed a dry cleaning inspector in the conservation and reclamation branch of the war department at a salary of \$2,400 a year. Charles Bromfield of Mansfield was appointed to a position at \$2,000 a year in one of the departments at Washington.

Blaine Paige, 40, merchant of Rich Hill, was killed by a troop train at Centerburg. He failed to see the train and drove his machine directly in front of it.

GATHERED FACTS

A pure white mineral wool is being manufactured at Yarnville, a suburb of Melbourne, from basalt rock or "blue stone."

Spanish inventors have developed a method of treating cork so as to form a substitute for wool in mattresses, cushions and other articles.

A powerful wireless station in New Jersey now in government control is exchanging messages directly with a similar station in Argentina.

If examined under a